

Length 29, diam. 10, length of aperture 10.3, width 8.3 mm.

Length 29.5, diam. 10, length of aperture 11, width 7.8 mm.

Ibuki, prov. Omi, Japan (Y. Hirase).

I refer this form with some doubt to *B. extorris* Brancsik (Jahresheft Nat. Ver. Trencsiner Comitatus, 1891, p. 81, pl. 7, f. 3), described as probably from Japan; but that species has a narrower aperture very like that of *B. cantori*, and is a more slender shell than this one, with the aperture and diameter less than one-third the length of the shell, while in var. *omiensis* these measurements exceed one-third. *B. e. omiensis* is a narrower shell than *B. japonicus*, with an additional whorl and folded columella. The peristome and parietal callus are more developed than in *B. reinianus*.

***Bulminius callistoderma*, n. sp.**

Shell rimate, thin, *conic*, somewhat translucent, of a brownish olive color; somewhat glossy, *densely granulose* in spiral series. Spire rather straightly conic; apex obtuse. Whorls $5\frac{3}{4}$, convex, the last a little ascending in front, swollen, convex beneath. Aperture irregularly ovate; *peristome thin*, expanded; columellar margin dilated, reflexed above; parietal callus a mere translucent film, not tuberculate or thickened near the posterior angle.

Length 10, diam. 5.5, length of aperture 4.9 mm.

Ogasawara Shima (Bonin I.), Japan (Y. Hirase).

Quite unlike other Japanese or Loo Choo species in its short, conic form, the small number of whorls, thin shell, and densely granulose surface.

(*To be continued.*)

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE ON PLANORBIS CORPULENTUS SAY.

BY BRYANT WALKER.

Dr. E. W. Hubbard, of Elyria, Ohio, whose catalogue of shells of that State was published at an early date, and who there cites *P. corpulentus* as one of the species represented in his collection, was a grandfather of Mr. George H. Clapp, of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Clapp has kindly sent to me for examination two sets of *Planorbis* from Dr. Hubbard's collection, labeled *P. corpulentus*, one from Elyria, the other without locality. Both are *P. trivolvis* and do not differ from that species as usually found. This unexpected verification of the

misconception of Say's species, entertained by the early collectors, is both interesting and valuable.

My attention has been also recently called to the fact that Tryon first formally differentiated the west coast form from *P. corpulentus* as *P. binneyi*, in his review of Binney's "Land and Fresh-Water Shells," Part II, in the Am. Jour. of Conch., III, p. 197 (1867). This citation should, therefore, be added to the bibliography appended to my article in the April NAUTILUS.

The following typographical errors in that article should also be corrected :

In foot-note on page 134 delete the words "part of." Also for "Say," in lines one and three, read "Jay."

On page 136, in the quotation from Mr. Whiteaves' letter, for "five" read "fine."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

SYNOPSIS OF THE AMERICAN SPECIES OF THE FAMILY DIPLODONTIDÆ. By W. H. Dall (Extracted from the Jour. of Conch. Vol. IX. pp. 244-246, Oct. 1899). Dr. Dall says: "The family Diplodontidæ comprises the genera *Felania*, *Diplodonta*, *Ungulina* and *Joannisiella*. The Cryptodontidæ which have been by some authors united with this group, possess very remarkable anatomical characters, and should be kept separate. *Joannisiella* has long been confounded with *Cyrenoides*, from which much misconception has arisen. The former is a brackish water Diplodonta with a flattened foot, the latter belongs to a distinct group. The typical *Felania* is close to *Diplodonta*, but many Lucinoid shells have been mistakenly referred to *Felania*.

East American Species.

Diplodonta punctata Say (*Amphidesma*). Syn. *D. venezuelensis* Dkr. *D. janeirensis* Rve., *D. subglobosa* C. B. Ads. *D. braziliensis* Mitre, *D. orbella* Gabb, *Mysia pellucida* Heilp. Cape Hatteras to South Brazil.

Diplodonta nucleiformis Wagner. Syn. *D. elevata* Conr., *D. carolinense* Conr. Coast of the Carolinas, 15-52 fathoms; fossil in the Miocene of Virginia and N. Carolina.

Section *Felaniella* Dall, 1899.

Diplodonta candeana Orb. Marco, Florida, to Brazil.

Diplodonta vilardiboana Orb. Brazil and Argentine coasts.

Section *Phyciderma* Dall, 1899.

Diplodonta soror C. B. Ads. Jamaica, north to the Florida Keys and Texas; fossil in the Miocene of Virginia and N. Carolina.